MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

8 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

Cabinet Crisis--Ayatollah Khomeyni has intervened in the 3-week dispute between President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i over the selection of a new Cabinet and its submission to the Majlis. In a 5 September meeting with Bani-Sadr, reported by Tehran radio, Khomeyni told the president that the ministers whom he had already approved should be introduced to the Majlis and those over whom he and Raja'i had yet to agree could be submitted to the Majlis "gradually." On several occasions in meetings with Bani-Sadr and Raja'i and through statements by his son, Khomeyni has declared that he would remain apart from the nomination process and that the president and prime minister should resolve the government crisis themselves. Events of the past week, however, have apparently convinced the ayatollah that the situation had deteriorated to a state of confusion and impasse. A Cabinet list supplied by Raja'i on 31 August in a letter to Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, but not formally introduced to the Majlis, was openly denounced by Bani-Sadr, who, according to a later statement by Raja'i had originally indicated that he could work with the people Raja'i had selected. Tehran radio reported that the president and prime minister met the day after Bani-Sadr's meeting with Khomeyni and confirmed that they would submit to the Majlis the nominations that had received presidential endorsement. In the 7 September meeting of the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, a letter from Bani-Sadr was read to that body listing 14 candidate ministers to whom he did not have "any objection." Bani-Sadr's letter was followed by one from Raja'i listing the entire Cabinet as he would constitute it. Tehran media have not explained why Raja'i submitted to the Majlis this letter containing the list of his entire prospective Cabinet, but apparently it was procedurally meaningless, for under the Iranian Constitution the president must approve all cabinet appointments before the Majlis can vote on them. The ministers approved by Bani-Sadr included Col Javad Fakuri for the Defense Ministry. Raja'i's 31 August list had left this portfolio vacant in deference to Bani-Sadr's strongly expressed concern over who would be nominated for that position. Raja'i had later indicated that the selection would in great measure be up to the president. The nominees not endorsed by Bani-Sadr included those selected for the most important economic portfolios--economics and finance, trade, plan and budget, oil, and labor--as well as for the education and foreign affairs ministers. In his 31 August announcement, Raja'i had penciled himself in as education minister, but the nominee for that position introduced to the Majlis on 7 September was 'Ali Akhbar Parvaresh. Another change from the original 31 August list was in the trade portfolio, for which Raja'i had initially selected two nominees; the list in Raja'i's letter to the Majlis did not include a candidate for that ministry.

Hostages Issue--Tehran radio carried Student Statement 143 which reaffirmed earlier student acknowledgments that the fate of the hostages is in the hands of the Majlis. The students, however, expressed concern that too much discussion of the issue outside of the Majlis could have the effect of taking the decision out of the hands of that body and making it a rubber stamp. The students, for their part, said they would make "no comment" on the fate of the hostages except to say they hoped the Majlis would make a decision "worthy" of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

In the meantime, Tehran radio reported on 6 September that the Majlis as a whole had finally got around to "working out the preliminaries for a debate" on the hostages by an "open session" of that body. Rafsanjani had earlier indicated that the Foreign Relations Committee would initially be the forum in which the hostages' fate would be discussed. It currently has on its agenda a draft reply to the letter sent by 187 U.S. congressmen which was read out to the Majlis last week and returned to the committee with amendments suggested by at least 20 deputies.

In an exclusive interview with AFP, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, near the end of his tenure as foreign minister and apparently feeling more free to make specific recommendations on how to resolve the hostage issue, said that the problem could move toward a resolution if the funds frozen by the United States are released, the legal actions taken by private individuals or companies "seeking to profit from the situation" are withdrawn, the United States renounces all actions against Iran brought in front of the International Court of Justice or the decisions of that court are declared null and void, the imperial family's holdings are returned to Iran and a "fair and honest judgment" in cases involving other exiled Iranians is guaranteed, and the economic blockade is lifted. Qotbzadeh called these "preliminary conditions" that could open the door for "discussions" on an "honest and honorable guarantee" of U.S. nonintervention in Iran and U.S. recognition of its previous "intervention" in the country. Qotbzadeh went on to admit, however, that he could not guarantee that the Majlis would not "block a settlement."

In a speech at Tehran University, reported by PARS, Hoseyn Musavi, the prospective foreign minister in Raja'i's cabinet, criticized "certain authorities" in the present Cabinet who have said that the success of the new government would depend on the release of the American hostages. According to PARS, he "flatly denied any possibility of his doing so in the future."

Relations With USSR--Iran has demanded that the USSR close its consulate in Rasht, leaving the consulate general in Esfahan the sole Soviet diplomatic representation in the country outside of the embassy in Tehran. According to Tehran radio, Iran in a Foreign Ministry communique issued on 5 September, gave the Soviet Union 48 hours to reply positively to this demand. On 20 August Iran demanded that the Soviet Union close either its Rasht consulate or the consulate general in Esfahan, but a few days later responded to the Soviet decision to retain the Rasht consulate, upgrading it to a consulate general, with the demand that Rasht be closed and Esfahan maintained. Tehran media have not reported the Soviet reply to the lastest Iranian statement.

In a further indication of strained relations between the two countries--ties which Qotbzadeh in his AFP interview described as "not very good" and which he expected to be reduced--the Iranian Embassy in Moscow issued a memorandum saying that Soviet mass media have assumed an "unfriendly position" toward Iran by publishing articles from "Zionist-affiliated" papers and "infamous presses" in the Arab countries that attack Iranian officials and the Islamic Revolution. The memorandum warned the Soviet Union to refrain from publishing such material to prevent "harming" relations between the two states.

Egypt, Israel

Cairo reports indicate that Minister of State Butrus Ghali has continued to stress Egypt's emphasis on the prospective tripartite summit as the major forum for the continuation of the Egyptian-Israeli dialogue while remaining vague on the Egyptian position regarding the resumption of the autonomy talks. According to Cairo radio, Ghali said that a committee of experts at the Foreign Ministry is working on a position paper in preparation for a tripartite summit that will discuss the "main problems hindering the autonomy negotiations." MENA cited "informed sources" in Cairo as saying that Egypt has made "no concessions" for the resumption of the autonomy talks and that it would be "impossible" to revive them before the "obstacles" which had caused their suspension have been removed. Confirming the essence of this report, Ghali, in a statement published in AL-AHRAM and cited by MENA, said "any future bipartite or tripartite negotiation" must be "governed" by four principles: nonrecognition of Israel's incorporation of East Jerusalem; the illegality of building new settlements in the West Bank; recognition that security involves all parties, including the Palestinians; and the right of the Palestinian people to determine their own future.

Jerusalem radio reported that Israel "still does not know when the autonomy talks will be resumed" and that Interior Minister Yosef Burg described as "disappointing" the fact that he had received from Ambassador James Leonard the latter's "impression" that the talks would start again in mid-October. Reacting to what was termed the vague Egyptian position on the talks, the Cabinet on 7 September made clear that any tripartite meeting depends on the reopening of the autonomy talks at "all levels," and Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that Israel had accepted the idea of a summit only after the issuance of the joint announcement at the end of Ambassador Sol Linowitz's mission that the talks would be resumed as soon as possible. The Cabinet noted an "erosion" in Egypt's position on the resumption of the

talks and said President Anwar as-Sadat's "aides" have made efforts to "evade" the commitments he made. Begin, however, stated that he has received "no authorized information" on the change in the Egyptian position. The fact that President as-Sadat has not made any substantive public comment on the autonomy talks since before the 3 September release of the joint announcement can only have increased Israeli uncertainty over the Egyptian position.

Jerusalem radio also reported that there are "clear signs" that Egypt is interested in improving bilaterial relations with Israel. According to the radio, Butrus Ghali has invited Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Cairo for talks on the "consolidation" of ties between the two countries. Shamir will leave on 9 September. These talks will in all likelihood center not on the autonomy negotiations, but on "strengthening normalization" in the context of the provisions of the peace treaty.

Jerusalem radio also reported that Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon, with the approval of Prime Minister Begin and Interior Minister Burg, submitted a plan to presidential envoy Linowitz that would accelerate the autonomy talks. The plan envisages a framework agreement between Israel and Egypt that would serve as a "departure point" for discussion of further details if other parties, such as Jordan and the Palestinians, enter the talks. According to the radio, Sharon's plan would have the "reality" that develops in the autonomous territories dictate the "nature and powers" of the autonomous administrative unit. Sharon foresees negotiations with Jordan on limitation of forces or even demilitarization along the Jordan River and claims that Israel will not interfere with internal security in the autonomous areas if the self-administration authorities can prevent terrorist acts. The Sharon plan also envisages a distribution of water and land resources between Israeli citizens and the inhabitants of the territories.

Libya

In a speech carried by Tripoli radio, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated that the Arabs should "cancel forever" the confrontations between Arab armies and instead unite them to face the United States and Israel. To this end, Al-Qadhdhafi said, Libya's popular congresses must approve a strategic policy which "rules out forever" any confrontation between the armed forces or peoples of Libya and Egypt. Separating the As-Sadat regime from the Egyptian Army and people, Al-Qadhdhafi said Libya must resolve to support the Egyptian Army and "protect its rear" in order to allow it to confront "the enemies of Egypt in the first instance" and then the enemies of the Arab nation. Al-Qadhdhafi stated that Libya bears the responsibility for the "comprehensive national mobilization" of all "vital forces" in the Arab world to enable them to confront what he perceived as American and Israeli encroachments on the Arab nation.

Afghanistan

Addressing a meeting of intellectuals in a speech carried by Kabul radio, Afghan leader Babrak Karmal restated the Afghan position that the "limited and heroic" Soviet contingents in Afghanistan will withdraw from the country only when the Afghan Government "feels sure" and when there is an "international guarantee" that no foreign power will encroach on the country. Karmal stated that he is prepared to defend in front of an "international meeting" the statement that had Soviet troops not come to the aid of the Afghan Government, "a free and independent Afghanistan would not exist today."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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KARMAL RESTATES CONDITIONS FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL

LD072332 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA], today took part in a grand meeting of the representatives of Kabul city intellectuals in Salam Khanah Hall and delivered a detailed speech.

On the arrival of Babrak Karmal at Salam Khanah Hall, the audience stood up and welcomed him with an expression of passionate feelings and continuous applause.

At the beginning of the meeting, a few verses of the holy Koran were receited by Qari Fakher. Subsequently, Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray, member of the Politburo, secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and member of the Presidium, presented explanations concerning the system of work of this gathering, and with the playing of the DRA national anthem the meeting of Kabul city intellectuals opened.

Subsequently, Babrak Karmal delivered an all-encompassing and scientific speech concerning the duty of intellectuals, that is, sincere service of the people. Babrak Karmal, in the course of a deep analysis of the country's social and economic situation before the Sawr Revolution and an analysis of the present situation and conditions in the country, said in a part of his speech:

Our beloved homeland, by removing great difficulties as a result of the invincible determination of our people, strives steadily and firmly--whether anyone likes it or not--toward social progress and the path which it has chosen. It is definitely going forward because the law of evolution and development of time and history is on the side of the people of our country.

Babrak Karmal added: Esteemed intellectuals, one great misunderstanding at this historic meeting will not only be removed but it will be rejected. It is a mistake if we claim that it was, is and will be only and solely the PDPA which can liberate or is liberating or will liberate the people of country from the brutal and atrocious bloodstained claws of feudalism and the enemies. In fact, the basic power remains with the people of the country, especially the power of all the revolutionary and patriotic intellectuals who have the great historical duty of guiding and leading the masses. A party by itself, no matter how strong it can be, is no more than a small drop in the great ocean of the people. But this is the law of revolution, the party of the working class and all the toilers of the country have a historical mission to lead the broad national front of the fatherland and the people on the path of the liberating national and social revolution.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and prime minister of the DRA said in another part of his speech: Dear and patriotic intellectuals, it is obvious that there are always judgments in discussions of intellectual circles. In the course of numerous interviews and under the ceiling of this hall, I have exposed facts and I am ready to prove these facts before a great international meeting, and one of these facts is that if it had not been for the timely assistance of the limited military contingents of the USSR, a free and independent Afghanistan would not exist today.

Babrak Karmal added: Patriotic intellectuals, the Soviet land has not cast its eyes covetously on Afghanistan or any other country because of its type of system and order.

When the DRA Government feels sure, and when there is an international guarantee that no foreign power will encroach on our national soil, and when the subversive bands formed in Pakistan, Iran and in Xinjiang in China have been eliminated and have ceased their aggression against our country, then the limited and heroic military contingents will return to their peace-loving country as soon as possible.

In the course of a detailed explanation concerning the education and culture of the country, Babrak Karmal added: Historical experiences show that a new revolutionary culture, without links with the past moral values, without making use of world achievements in the field of education and art, cannot be created.

At the end of his speech, Babrak Karmal said: We ought to be proud, and hold our heads high, in the knowledge that the greatest revolutionary duty, that is, the opening of a new page in the history of the country, the beginning of the construction of a new and just society in the old land of Afghanistan, has been granted to our generation. What mission can be more noble and of which we can be more proud than this? Centuries will pass and our people will remember with a good name and memory those people who have hoisted the flag of the Sawr Revolution, especially its second stage--those who, by their lifegiving work and their successful struggle, have given their lives for the people, have made sacrifices and been martyred.

Friends, it is a fact that everyday revolutionary changes (?strive ahead) from backwardness toward high culture and education, knowledge, and national and social progress. Those intellectuals who in the future say with pride and with heads held high: I was in a struggle beside the people and my talents, my capabilities and my knowledge were at the service of the revolution, at the service of the people and at the service of a free and independent Afghanistan--how lucky and fortunate they will be.

The BAKHTAR reporter notes that taking part in this grand meeting were members of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo; some members of the party Central Committee; a number of the members of the Presidium and Revolution Council; a number of members of the Council of Ministers; and representatives of different groups of the national and patriotic intellectuals of Kabul.

At the end of the speech by Babrak Karmal, which was accompanied by continuous applause by every part of the audience, a number of intellectuals, on behalf of their colleagues, made statements in relation to the progressive, valuable and scientific speech of Babrak Karmal and expressed their complete and resolute readiness to realize the lofty ideals of the party, government and the glorious Sawr Revolution, in particular its new development stage, for the blossoming of the country's education and culture.

CSSR DAILY INTERVIEWS KARMAL ON DECEMBER COUP

AU041710 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 1 Sep 80 pp 1, 3

[Zbynek Fiala Kabul dispatch on interview given by Afghan party and state leader Babrak Karmal, presumably in Kabul on 28 August, to a "team of journalists of the International Student Union:" "Truth About the Revolution"]

[Text] "I have already answered this question at least one hundred times," the man at the head of the long table said with a smile. It was Thursday [presumably 28 August] afternoon, which has the atmosphere of our Saturdays as Friday is the final day of the Islamic week. We were a team of six journalists of the International Student Union, reinforced with a comrade from the French LA CLARTE magazine.

The man in front of us was the highest state and party representative of Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal, and our question was: "What did, in fact, bring the 27th of December of last year, the day of Amin's overthrow, and the subsequent Soviet military assistance?"

"However, if you want to come to understand it you must also know well what was happening before that," our host says and his soft and well-balanced voice is presently punctuated by the twittering of our interpreters. The enumeration of events that were designed to influence the development of this part of the world began 4 years ago when--after the fall of the Afghan monarchy--a plan was considered to establish a counterrevolutionary pact between Turkey, the shah's Iran and Pakistan. The shah's fall and, before that, the Sawr Revolution of 1978 in Afghanistan changed the situation. All this was happening at a time of extraordinary international tension--the NATO countries decided to increase their military budgets, then the SALT II treaty was not ratified, the number of American warships and military bases in the Arabian sea and Indian Ocean was on the increase, there were the Camp David agreements and the Americans' anti-Cuban actions. In Pakistan the democratic government of Premier Bhutto was overthrown, China and the United States unleashed imperialist actions against Vietnam, bases for waging struggle against Cambodia were established in Thailand and there was the beginning of the threat of American cruise missiles and new Pershing-2 missiles.

Under these circumstances two plans were contemplated as to what should happen with Afghanistan. According to one of them it would simply disappear from the map of the world and its territory would be divided between Pakistan and Iran--provided, naturally, that the shah would get hold of Iran again. The second variant was a pro-American puppet state.

"Amin," our host states, "decided in favor of the second variant. Now it is already known that Amin was in contact with the CIA since the time of his studies in the United States at the beginning of the sixties and evidence has also been accumulated on his subsequent contacts with Americans. The fact that Amin succeeded in infiltrating the party was the greatest tragedy of the revolution, which thus came under fire from two sides. On the one hand there was a massive foreign intervention, with mercenaries and adventurers, funded with petrodollars and equipped with materiel from China, the United States, Britain, Egypt, Israel and Pakistan, being trained by instructors with experience from Vietnam in 57 camps in Pakistan, seven in Xinjiang and in other camps in Iran. On the other hand there was the no less cruel raving of Amin who had tens of thousands of people shot, disrupted the party leadership, killed and jailed thousands of our comrades. The foreign intervention began at a time when the Sawr Revolution had the support of 99 percent of the population. Amin's raving soon split up this unity between the party and the people and was designed to reverse, in cooperation with foreign gangs, the results of the national democratic revolution in Afghanistan."

When Amin finally murdered even the legal Afghan president, Nur Muhammad Taraki, there was no other alternative but to begin underground work even at the highest posts. About 10,000 comrades had already been working underground for some time. Many leading representatives were sent abroad by Amin to ambassadorial posts, as far as possible from Afghanistan. Last fall these comrades--our host, who worked in Czechoslovakia, was among them--began to return home by way of Paktia Province on the Pakistani side. A conference of representatives of party resistance was convened which decided that Amin's regime must be overthrown. In the meantime Amin was forced by comrades in the Revolution Council, Central Committee and the government to ask the Soviet Union for speedy military assistance. "It was also important for this assistance to come in time. As early as during Taraki's government the Afghan side requested this help more than once, in harmony with the treaty on friendship, good neighborly relations and cooperation between the USSR and Afghanistan, signed on 5 December 1978.

On the whole there were 14 such requests. At that time the Soviet comrades objected that for the time being Afghanistan was strong enough to ward off foreign interference. They also recommended that we seek a solution by peaceful means. But then Afghanistan was disrupted. In Pakistan military units were forming themselves along our border and the number of American ships in the Arabian sea began to rapidly increase. A total of 16,000 mercenaries were already in the country. "However, we also knew," Babrak Karmal stressed, "that in September and in December Amin met with the Chinese and with the CIA and that he was conducting intensive negotiations with the chiefs of counterrevolution who have their headquarters in Peshawar in Pakistan. The outcome of these negotiations was to be a coup d'etat in which power would be seized by a clique in which these protagonists of counter-revolution would be represented. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan would be disbanded and its functionaries liquidated.

Amin did not make a secret of his determination to reach his goal even if 3 or 4 million Afghans would have to die in a civil war. In the event of its escalation into a regional war he counted on American support. The designated date of the coup d'etat was the 29th of December. We thus succeeded by dint of actions of comrades working in the party and in the army and with the help of Soviet troops in forestalling this tragedy. However, had we delayed the decision by a single day, it would have been a mistake that would have bitterly affected our entire history," Comrade Karmal stressed. "The Soviet action did not save Afghanistan alone. Had the assistance not taken place and had Amin realized his war plans it would have had worldwide repercussions, palpable especially in Europe. Thereby, I have given, in fact, an answer to the initial question--the greatest contribution of 27 December 1979 is the fact that Amin's hazardous plans never materialized," Babrak Karmal said in conclusion.

Many more questions followed. They concerned especially changes in the country's internal life, its entry into the second phase of its antifeudal and national democratic revolution. But towards the end of the meeting Comrade Karmal returned to the initial topic:

"It is up to you journalists to explain to the whole world the truth about our revolution, and also about the unscrupulous intervention of imperialism which continues with the support of the United States, China and other reactionary forces of this world. But as soon as we succeed in liquidating all counterrevolutionary gangs and imperialism stops interfering in our affairs, all military units of the peace-loving Soviet Union will leave our country.

Afghanistan has never been and will never be the military base of a foreign country. Soviet troops are here solely to help defend our country against hostile attacks and aggression from the outside. As soon as the situation in this region is stabilized, the national and territorial integrity [of Afghanistan] guaranteed, the gains of the Sawr Revolution successfully defended and the Afghan Government asks for it, Soviet troops will depart."

These words were followed by final greetings, the most cordial of them being addressed to Czechoslovakia.

It is possible that quite many of the things we just heard had been said before. Nevertheless, we were shaken by the depth of the abyss between war and peace sketched by our host. And between freedom and bondage. Such "variants" must never return again.

COVERAGE OF 5 SEP SESSION OF REGIONAL COMMONWEALTH MEETING

Gandhi on Afghanistan, Iran, Kampuchea

BK051641 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] India today told the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in New Delhi the only way to defuse the Afghanistan situation is to bring together the parties concerned, create conditions for Soviet withdrawal and insure that there is no outside interference. In a review of the international situation, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi defended the decision to recognize the Heng Samrin government in Kampuchea, expressing her confidence that this would eventually prove helpful in easing the situation. She also gave her colleagues an assessment of the developments in West Asia and other parts of the world.

A conference spokesman said at the end of today's session that many Commonwealth leaders voiced concern over the worsening security situation in the world caused by the resumption of the Cold War relationship between the superpowers. There were differences in their perceptions of the Afghan and Kampuchean issues, but the spokesman stressed that there is no discord.

In a major speech Mrs Gandhi said that aggravation of events in Afghanistan is basically rooted in aggravation of tensions between superpowers. These tensions have obscured efforts of those who had advocated negotiations toward political solutions. Mrs Gandhi noted that India's position was originally misunderstood but has gained increasing adherence. She spoke of traditional friendship between the people of India and Afghanistan and said that India is aware of outsiders' attempts to exploit them for designs of global diplomacy.

About the situation in Southeast Asia, Mrs Gandhi referred to criticism of India's decision to recognize the Heng Samrin government. She pointed out that the same type of criticism was levelled against India when it recognized China in 1949. Later the world caught up with India. The prime minister said India understands the concern of those who do not approve of the Kampuchean Government. She would like them to know that India understands the concern of those who do not approve of the Kampuchean Government. She would like them to know that India will work for genuine stability in Southeast Asia. She stated that India supports the ASEAN concept as a zone of peace and neutrality. The way to stability is to recognize the regional realities. Vietnam must not be ostracized, she added.

Mrs Gandhi reiterated India's concern over the strengthening of military bases in the Indian Ocean and the gulf, particularly the military and nuclear buildup in Diego Garcia.

Referring to talks about Islamic fundamentalism, Mrs Gandhi said this is a verbal trap rather than a valid concept. Those who use the phrase want to create prejudices against all those who are asserting their national personality. They give the wrong impression that there are no liberal and rational elements in the Islamic world. She also described this as the manifestation of psychological warfare.

Mrs Gandhi emphasized that in multireligious societies like India every group has a right to explore its own cultural and spiritual resources, but there can be no politics of religion. She made it clear that in the name of religion no other country has a right to take a political interest in the domestic affairs and events of any other country.

Mrs Gandhi also touched upon the events in Iran and said that the revolution there was misunderstood. She blamed the international media for this. The media were so influenced by perceptions of the West that they made little efforts to understand the minds of the Iranian people. Mrs Gandhi made it clear that India deplores the holding of American hostages by Iran but said the overall context in which such an incident took place needed to be understood.

Mrs Gandhi underlined the importance of the institutions like the United Nations, the Commonwealth and the nonaligned movement in playing a significant role to deal with global and regional situations. She said unless leaders of government transcend narrow short-term calculations, challenges of the global situation will not be met successfully.

Australian Prime Minister Fraser, Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore and Prime Minister Datuk Hussein of Malaysia in their speeches felt the Soviet Union with its growing military might is getting expansionist.

Bangladesh President's Address

BK051123 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Excerpts] President Ziaur Rahman has said without finding suitable solutions to the world's political problems the global economic problems can never be solved. Participating in the discussion of the first executive meeting of the 16-nation conference of the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting in New Delhi yesterday, he said the economic and political problems must be viewed as inseparable and efforts must be made to generate the necessary political will to move toward the solution of these problems.

President Zia said that the world economic situation is getting worse and the concern it poses is shared by all nations, though the perception of the problems widely differs on the basis of objective conditions prevailing in different countries. He stressed that the lack of progress in finding a solution to these problems or in arresting the deepening economic crisis of the world is linked with the political situation which is rapidly deteriorating. Distrust, tension and conflict are growing and even localized wars are taking place, particularly within the region that comprises developing countries.

President Zia, while welcoming the idea of a summit to discuss the world situation, referred to his impression of the thinking of the leaders of various countries whom he had met in New York when he went there to address the special session of the UN General Assembly. He said during informal discussions he found their responses quite favorable to his 10-point proposal that he made out at the UN special session which included specific suggestions and increased flow of resources, both from the developed and OPEC countries to the developing countries and assistance to the least developed countries on an immediate basis.

Later, addressing the afternoon session of the conference, President Zia called for widening cooperation among the Commonwealth countries of Asia and Pacific region to insure effective, speedy and economic pooling of their research capacity. This, he said, will help us master the technologies which can influence a pattern and peace of agricultural productivity and enable us to deal with the challenging problem of hunger and poverty.

The president suggested a 12-point program of action, outlining broad areas of cooperation among the countries of the region in order to achieve self-sufficiency in food and build up a system of food security. President Zia said increased agricultural productivity is of paramount importance for us because many of our people are still living in a dismal state of malnutrition and hunger and much of our total development efforts depend on the net agricultural contribution. He also emphasized the need for building research and communication networks and promoting wide cooperation and dissemination of information in the sphere of agricultural research among the Commonwealth countries of the region.

Economic Report

BK051113 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] India has recommended that the Commonwealth Heads of Government Regional Meeting, now in session in New Delhi, should favor creation of a joint guarantee scheme and a world development fund to help developing countries. In a memorandum on the economic issues for the 80's tabled for discussion at the meeting, the Indian delegation has called for adequate response from the international community to the threat to the world economy. There should be significant augmentation in the resources of international financial institutions and new institutional modalities should be devised with a sense of urgency.

The memorandum notes that the present world economy presents a grim scenario with a dangerous slowdown in output, a high rate of inflation and a deceleration in world trade. Consequently, there is an acute impact on the balance of trade and payments position of oil importing countries. The combination of all these factors not only endangers the hopes of the developing countries in achieving agricultural and industrial progress but threatens the very survival of their economy.

The memorandum calls for steps for stabilization of primary commodities at remunerative levels and for reversing the trend toward a new protectionism in the form of non-tariff measures. It also calls for the dismantling of discriminatory quantitative restrictions like the multifiber agreement against exports from developing countries. Free access of textile exports of developing countries should be insured.

The memorandum has stressed the need to give particular attention to the food problem in the 80's. It said that adequate arrangements should be made to provide fertilizers and pesticide on a concessional basis to low income countries and assist them to augment irrigational facilities. It also says that the international community should spare no effort to get the North-South dialog out of its present morass.

BRIEFS

PARTY NAME CHANGE--The Janata Party-Secular will now be known as Janata Party-Socialist. This was stated by party General Secretary Bhola Prasad Singh in a statement in Patna 1 September. [Text] [Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 2 Sep 80 BK]

HAQ ISSUES MESSAGE ON 'DEFENSE OF PAKISTAN DAY'

BK060332 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The Defense of Pakistan Day is being observed today. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, in a message on the occasion, has said that the armed forces are firmly determined to defend not only the geographic but also the ideological frontiers of the country. He said the armed forces, imbued with profound love for country and staunch faith and confidence in its Islamic ideology, serve as an inexhaustible reservoir of moral and physical strength.

The president said the people's unflinching commitment to rise united above all issues to face any challenge to their nation and faith is a matter of pride for the armed forces.

Stressing the need for unity, the president said the need to create unity in our ranks and to come together in one stand is as important today as in the past. He said that 6 September reminds us of the valor of the armed forces and the patriotism of the people so convincingly displayed in the war of 1965 [with India]. The president said the people's conviction and the armed force's courage and will to sacrifice their lives have transformed Pakistan into an invincible fortress.

CHATTI LEAVES FOR AFGHANISTAN TALKS IN ROMANIA

BK080129 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, left Jiddah for Bucharest for an official visit to Romania. He will hold talks on the present situation in Afghanistan with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and the foreign minister.

INDIA'S 'MANHANDLING' OF EMBASSY STAFFER PROTESTED

OW052325 Hong Kong AFP in English 2318 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 5 Sep (AFP)--The Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi has lodged a "strong protest" with India over the "manhandling" of a staff member by Indian Government security men in mid-August, PPI news agency reported today. According to the news agency, a member of Pakistani Embassy in New Delhi was brutalised by plain-clothes security men on August 16 while showing his children the city zoo.

The Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi reminded the Indian Government its duty to protect Pakistani diplomatic staff. The agency did not give the name of the man. The incident occurred after communal riots in India in which hundreds of Muslims were reportedly killed.

India earlier alleged a "foreign hand" behind the communal trouble.

Meanwhile, the official ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN (APP) today reported the arrest of five Pakistanis on a visit to see relatives in India. The authorities have implicated them in the Hindu-Muslim riots.

PRESIDENT BANI-SADR APPROVES 14 CABINET NOMINEES

LD071204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0941 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent, following the speaker's announcement of the start of the debate on the Cabinet composition and its programs, the resident's letter addressed to the Islamic Majlis regarding his approval of 14 of the members of the Cabinet to be introudced to the Majlis, the prime minister's letter to the Islamic Majlis announcing his readiness to introduce and provide the relevant explanations and the prime minister's letter to the president proposing 21 persons as members of the Cabinet were read: Following this a group of deputies made speeches and aired their views.

Among the issues discussed by the deputies were: the method of introducing the Cabinet and the official who should do so; changes in the list of the names of ministers present in comparison with the first list; the existence of ministers of state; and the creation of a Ministry of Welfare. Then Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i said in a speech: The points raised here are praising and critical at the same time. As a child of the Majlis I feel at home and feel that I have teachers here from whom I can learn and I hope that this issue will be interpreted similarly outside the Majlis. I hope that in the future we will work as a large family in which criticisms against each member will be like that within a family--with the utmost affection and without any grudges.

At the end of his speech, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i asked the Majlis to hold a closed session before the beginning of debates in order to become familarized with the deputies and to discuss the points they might come up with.

After the prime minister's speech it was decided by vote that the prime minister would introduce at least more than half of the members of the Cabinet and that debate on the Cabinet's programs would start from Tuesday, the day after tomorrow. The open session today ended at 1255 and the next open session will be held at 0800 on Tuesday, in which the government's program will be discussed.

Meanwhile, according to the report from PARS NEWS AGENCY, at today's open session of the Islamic Majlis, the following letter from the president to the Majlis regarding the introduction of a number of Cabinet members was read:

In His exalted Name. Your Excellency the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, I do not have any objection to the following ministers proposed by Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, and according to article 133 of the Constitution consider them suitable to be introduced to the esteemed Majlis:

Minister of Higher Education and Culture Dr Hasan 'Arefi
Minister of National Guidance 'Abbas Duzduzani
Minister of Health Dr Hadi Manafi
Minister of Welfare Dr Mohammad 'Ali Fayyazbakhsh
Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Mahmud Qandi
Minister of Defense Col Javad Fakuri
Minister of Roads Musa Kalantari
Minister of Housing and Urban Development Mohammad Shahab-Gonabadi
Minister of Industries Mohammad Reza Ne'matzadeh
Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Salamati
Minister of Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani
Minister of State in Charge of National Steel Company Mahmud Ahmadzadeh
Minister of Energy Hasan 'Abbaspur
Minister of State of Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi

[Signed] President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr

Then Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moselmin Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis, after reading the president's letter announced that a letter from Prime Minister Raja'i had been received by the Majlis too. The speaker of the house then read out the prime minister's letter:

Your Excellency, the speaker of the Islamic Majlis:

The following list of my colleagues in the Cabinet has been sent to the president. His excellency announced his approval of some of them. Hoping that his excellency will complete the investigation of some of the cases so that I may take the necessary measures to introduce the rest of the members of the Cabinet as soon as possible in the near future, I announce my readiness to introduce and provide the necessary explanations to the honorable deputies.

The speaker of the house then read out the letter sent by the prime minister to the president as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. The latest list of names prepared during different sessions of discussion, some of which have been approved by you and some of which are still being considered, is hereby submitted to Your Excellency to be dealt with as Your Excellency deems fit.

Minister of Higher Education and Culture Dr Hasan 'Arefi
Minister of National Guidance 'Abbas Duzduzani
Minister of Health Dr Hadi Manafi
Minister of Welfare Dr Mohammad 'Ali Fayyazbakhsh
Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone Mahmud Qandi
Minister of Defense Col Javad Fakuri
Minister of Roads Musa Kalantari
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Minister of Agriculture Mohammad Salamati
Minister of Interior Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Reza Mahdavi-Kani
Minister of State in Charge of National Steel Company Mahmud Ahmadzadeh
Minister of Energy Hasan 'Abbaspur
Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi
Minister of Education and Training 'Ali Akbar Parvaresh
Minister of Economics and Finance Dr Mohsen Nurbakhsh
Minister of Trade has been left unnamed
Minister of Plan and Budget Seyyed Isma'il Davudi
Minister of Foreign Affairs Engineer Hoseyn Musavi
Minister of Labor Ahmad Tavakkoli
Minister of Oil Asghar Ebrahimi

[Signed] Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i

Bani-Sadr, Khomeyni Meeting

LD051736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] According to a PARS report, at 1800 today, President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was received in audience by Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the 30-minute meeting, President Bani-Sadr presented Imam Khomeyni with a report concerning the state's latest developments, the results of his trip to Khuzestan Province and topics related to the armed forces and the state's security in the west.

At the conclusion of this meeting, in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY, Dr Bani-Sadr commented on the recent offensives by the forces of the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th and said: The Iraqi Ba'th forces have attacked our lands and their attacks were answered as usual by the army.

He added that the Iraqis had received crushing blows and he hoped that our forces and especially our people would remain vigilant. Commenting on the question of the Cabinet, Dr Bani-Sadr said: I had some (?comments) on a number of the ministers. The topic was also discussed with Imam Khomeyni and he said that those which have been approved should be introduced. And those still remaining should be introduced gradually.

Meeting With Raja'i

LD061002 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0934 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, together with Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazolollah Mah-Allati, the imam's representative at the Guards Corps, met and had talks with Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of the republic, this morning.

According to the special correspondent at the presidential office, discussions and an exchange of views took place during this meeting pertaining to the country's current problems and the formation of the Cabinet.

The same report says: At the conclusion of this meeting Mr Raja'i, the prime minister, declared: It was decided to introduce to the Islamic Consultative Assembly the 15 persons accepted by the president of the republic.

More on Raja'i Meeting

LD061256 Kuwait KUNA in English 1205 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep (KUNA)--Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr Saturday broke the constitutional deadlock after giving his approval to the revised list of Cabinet ministers proposed by Premier Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, informed sources said. The proposed list of ministers may now be presented tomorrow to the parliament for final approval.

The agreement between Bani-Sadr and Raja'i was reached after prominent religious leader Hojjat ol-Eslam Fazollah Mah-Allati mediated between the two sides and helped solve the crisis over the controversial issue of forming a new cabinet.

The president and prime minister reportedly revised the list of proposed ministers in presence of Hojjat ol-Eslam Mah-Allati who is Imam Khomeyni's representative in the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps.

A spokesman for the president's office confirmed the reports about rapprochement between Bani-Sadr and Raja'i but did not give details about the revised list of ministers, and it was not known whether the names of those ministers strongly opposed by the president had been dropped or not.

However, it was obvious that President Bani-Sadr gave his approval reluctantly because he was apparently not ready to have a direct confrontation with the ruling clergy backing the premier.

In an earlier statement Bani-Sadr expressing his desire to quit office had said "I feel it is my duty to stay on and I fear neither accusations nor insults."

"If I had a free choice, I wouldn't stay in this office a moment longer," he said in a statement to PARS NEWS AGENCY.

Bani-Sadr had also made it clear that he would not accept any responsibility for the failure of the Cabinet which had been forced upon him.

Bani-Sadr gave his approval to the proposed Cabinet after the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) and the Majlis planned to summon the preisdent and question him about the unconstitutional delay in forming the government within ten days after the appointment of the premier.

Meanwhile, the outgoing Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said the prime minister and his proposed Cabinet of younger and inexperienced ministers had no plan or policy. The only thing they could do was to isolate Iran from the entire world, Qotbzadeh told the (?UPI) in an interview Friday.

"It is always better to have a bad policy rather than not to have a policy at all," Qotbzadeh added. He appeared pessimistic about the performance of the new government headed by Prime Minister Raja'i.

MAJLIS SPEAKER DENIES INTERFERING IN CABINET APPOINTMENTS

LD071052 Tehran PARS in English 0758 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep (PARS NEW AGENCY)--The speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an interview with the PARS parliamentary correspondent about alleged interferences of the Majlis in the appointment of the Cabinet denied the news broadcast by radio and TV and said, "Cooperation of the Majlis with the president with regard to the formation of the Cabinet (?was for) the sake of speeding up the work process and surmounting difficulties in manner in accordance with the president's proposal. Unfortunately, commentaries and statements were spread among the public which many deputies of Majlis felt were incorrect. In order to deny the allegation that the Majlis had interfered in this affair, many deputies demanded that the Majlis assume a neutral position. If authorities submit the list of Cabinet members, the Majlis will also express its views. Although we said with regard to the commission set up for determining the competence of the prime minister that this commission had no responsibility to the Majlis and participation of its members was just for personal negotiation, nonetheless [word indistinct] not considered as a selected delegation of the Majlis."

The speaker of the Majlis then denied emphatically the news which was broadcast by the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran about the meeting between the president and the head of the commission set up to determine the competence of the prime minister. He declared that neither I nor those mentioned people participated in that meeting, and the next meeting was held with the invitation of the militant clergies, and some of the deputies who also are members of the militant clergy attended that meeting as well. This meeting was not on behalf of the Majlis, and I declare explicitly that the Majlis has not intervened in the process of appointing the Cabinet and the Majlis only plays the role of approving legal bills.

DEVELOPMENTS IN RELATIONS WITH U.S., HOSTAGES

Majlis Committee Session

LD061020 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0936 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] The Islamic Consultative Assembly's Foreign Relations Commission held a session this morning. A debate and an exchange of views took place during this session pertaining to the problems of the U.S. hostages and to working out the preliminaries for a debate on them by an open session of the Majlis.

According to our correspondent's report, the spokesman of the Majlis Foreign Relations Commission announced: In accordance with the behest of the leader of the revolution, the investigation of the issue of the U.S. spies and reaching a decision on them is entrusted to the Islamic Consultative Assembly.

According to the correspondent of the Central News Bureau, at its morning session today the Islamic Consultative Assembly's Housing and Urban Development Commission discussed the draft law connected with urban land so that it can be made ready for debate by an open session of the Majlis as soon as possible.

Student Statement 143

LD071234 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1019 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Statement No. 143 by Muslim Student Followers of the Imam's Policy]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Eight September [1978] was a repeat of 'Ashura [historical battle at Karbala in Iraq which resulted in the martyrdom of Imam Husayn]: The battlefield of the martyrs was a replica of Karbala; our martyrs were imitators of the martyrs of Karbala and the opponents of our nation impersonated Yezid and his associates.

We consider it necessary to make the following point: As stated by the imam, the Islamic Consultative Assembly is the highest source of decisionmaking, with the honorable deputies constituting the essence and soul of the nation's virtues. Consequently, all the responsible officials as well as all those whose hearts beat with the love for the revolution are obliged to treat the Majlis according to its stature and position. The issues which are to be raised in the Majlis, be they bills, drafts or any other issues, should not be discussed, debated or advertised outside the Majlis in such a way that the result of the voting would be determined in advance of the Majlis decision. In such a case, the Majlis would be nothing but a place for approving issues which have already been decided upon. And this would be a great danger to the independence of the Majlis.

It would be better to leave all discussions and debates, on any matter, directly to the Majlis. Nowadays, as one (?understands) from various news reports, the Majlis is on the verge of discussion and debate on the question of the U.S. hostages. However, at the same time activities, propaganda, rumormongering and poison spreading are also taking place outside the Majlis. God forbid, it is possible, in view of these things, that before the honourable deputies reaching a decision following free discussion and debate in the Majlis, a decision might be adopted outside the Majlis about the issue. Should this happen, then society and the nation would lose its hope in Majlis independence.

While we make no comment on the determination of the fate of the spies, and as His Excellency Imam Khomeyni has said to leave the decision to the Majlis, we hope that the Islamic Consultative Assembly will make a decision worthy of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

We pray to Almighty God for the greatness of Islam and the victory of the Muslims.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI on Hostages

JN072005 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1805 GMT 7 Sep 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "A Brief and Profitable Connection," JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI says that the Americans seek to open the hostages' library from time to time in order to keep the hostage issue the talk of the hour in the arena of international politics so as to cover the main reason for the detention of the hostages: the crimes of 25 years of continued U.S. intervention in Iran and the participation of the Washington rulers in the crimes of the deposed imperial court and the defunct SAVAK.

The hostage issue has been highlighted not only by the U.S. administration, but [word indistinct], organizations and groups which are connected with U.S. imperialism in one way or another. At last, legal specialists on human rights in the United Nations signed an appeal which belittles the importance of the U.S. spies' ties with espionage circles. The appeal describes it as a [word indistinct] tie.

We believe that everybody has heard of the documents which the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy discovered in the U.S. den of espionage--which they revealed through the information media--the documents which were discovered in the Esfahan Episcopate and the documents pertaining to the recent abortive coup attempt. These documents clearly show the issue of ties without any shadow of doubt.

Although the revelation of the documents of the U.S. den of espionage in Tehran has stopped, the little which has been revealed shows that the United States will not succeed in distorting the hostage issue and changing its facts despite the United States' desperate attempts and continued efforts.

The newspaper concludes by saying that it is hoped that the Islamic Majlis will continue its work and discussions on the fate of the spy hostages until it reaches a final and decisive resolution, which will make everyone understand that the trends of bargaining will not influence the Majlis.

Although some Majlis members have declared that we have more important issues than that of the hostages, there are bargaining and pressure currents which want to present the U.S. spy hostage issue as the most important issue facing Iran. The Islamic Majlis members must act decisively in order to explain the meaning of the brief and profitable tie and show the Islamic Revolution's reaction to such brief and profitable ties.

BANI-SADR INTERVIEWED ON SECURITY, FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

LD070229 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2000 GMT 6 Sep 80

["Exclusive Interview" of Iranian President Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr by unidentified correspondent on 6 September 1980 in Tehran--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] I want to ask your view on our country's security, both from the internal and external points of view.

[Answer] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The country's security [words indistinct] like threats directed at the country's security, that is a different task. Some of these were plots which have been uncovered, but have not yet ended. They continue to conspire and are trying to cripple this republic. They operate in two directions. One is conspiracy within the country, and the other abroad.

The conspiracy abroad [words indistinct] in our borders [words indistinct]. But in general it is in the western frontiers, and the Government of Iraq. Of course, we do not have any written document that they have committed themselves to the Americans to embark upon such actions in Iran. Yet actions are of more substantial value than a document. The Iraqis' actions prove their services to the American policy in order to prevent the establishment of the Islamic Republic. In our borders, they are formed in a variety of armed groups, and we have revealing documents [words indistinct] and are confident that support [words indistinct] these groups. And that they assemble forces on our border, and threaten us and so on.

From my point of view, of course, these things have priorities. First of all we have to establish the fact that threats cannot eliminate our country's security. Therefore, the issue that we have given utmost priority is this security. Nevertheless [words indistinct] the Iraqis are calculating how to endanger our situation. It is natural that we, too, have given thought to and drawn up contigency plans on which to base our actions in order to neutralize their conspiracies.

Apart from this security [words indistinct] which is in Kordestan and other places too, we [words indistinct] to end this and establish completely the government's jurisdiction. Next in priority is establishing security in the cities and villages. This, too, has two phases. One phase is judicial security, which means that people's rights and their standings receive lawful guarantees and no one is in a position of endangering these rights, and requires our judicial bureaus to become powerful, thus enabling them to defend these rights. And in our courts [words indistinct] to be established. The second phase concerns aggressions [words indistinct] taking place against various groups in the cities. There is in fact a third phase--political security, which means making political activity within the framework of law possible and the organizations of the political groups [words indistinct] that threatens the existence of the political groups. These are in general the types of security that the nation wants. Of course, we have to begin with the most important. But we cannot leave one priority and stick only to another; of course, we can start working on all simultaneously. I think if all government departments fulfill their tasks to the best of their abilities, everything will advance.

[Question] The question of security at the borders [words indistinct] in view of the recent severe attacks by the Iraqis, especially on the city of Qasr-e Shirin. hat actions have been taken in general by the Government of Iran and what directives have you given the army concerning its future operations against the Iraqi attacks?

[Answer] Concerning actions against the Iraqi attacks [words indistinct] the Iraqis think that with this war of attrition [words indistinct]. And this could divert us from attending to our basic tasks at home. And that through this policy dissatisfaction in Iran will grow and create cracks in people's support for the regime. [passage indistinct] the Iraqis' aim is a government [words indistinct] has no public support, and people are indifferent toward it and are not ready to move for it. [passage indistinct] in this way it would be easy to take on this republic. Therefore, one field that they are working on is to divert our attentions and engage us and prevent us from doing the things that we want to do, thus reducing our public support. If this happened, they think, we would become vulnerable and they could knock us out. [words indistinct] Therefore their war so far has been an erosive one to make this republic [word indistinct] and discredited both within Iran and abroad.

During my tour of Kermanshah Province and my Ahvaz tour a few days ago we issued a directive for a general plan of how to act should their actions remain at this level. If those [words indistinct] they want to put into force, then how could we attack U.S. interests in this region such that the United States could no longer maintain a position in the Middle East? At the same time we must make them understand that we are not a revolution willing to sacrifice ourselves for nothing. And on the border, for any attack inflicted on us, our forces have to attack them twice as hard in order to make them understand the meaning of a war of attrition. We are not ready at all to passively bear their attacks, and we shall repulse them from time to time. Their attacks will be repulsed and returned twofold. This is what we have arranged there.

[Question] Faced with all these plots, what does the regime of the Islamic Republic rely upon?

[Answer] The problem is the question of how much power we could mobilize. This is what counts militarily, and the enemy also must consider this problem. I said: If they are successful in creating apathy and dissatisfaction among the people, then we shall be left with the armed forces. The armed forces will also be affected by public opinion in the country. In that case our ability to mobilize against the enemy and its plots will be reduced. Naturally, the more people care and the more they support the republic and the more the commander in chief can rely upon people, the more he will be able to mobilize. For the problem of war lasts not for 1 or 2 days; it lasts for the period during which a power becomes victorious and defeats another. In our work, we do not intend to think that our armed forces are limited to the army, the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, the police, the gendarmerie and the committees. We are saying that as a revolutionary regime our real power comes from the people themselves, especially because the regime itself came into being by [word indistinct] and public movements. Thus, our armed forces rely upon an undiminishing power which can be mobilized and taken to the battle scene.

This power, which can be mobilized and taken to the scene, is our hope and this is the same force which frightens the enemy into changing its mind. Therefore, the fact of whether the people care or are apathetic can determine the results. If the people care about the president, the Majlis and other revolutionary foundations, then the enemy will realize that it cannot confront such people because the people will unite under their commander and fight. Then, the enemy will leave everything for another time, when it is able to separate the people from the revolutionary foundations. People themselves know, their public conscience tells them, whether to offer support or not, and they know what will happen if they support or fail to support these foundations. The support they have given so far has been the biggest factor in stopping the enemy from hatching plots. This support has also been the most important factor in boosting the morale of our armed forces. When our armed forces see that the nation is able to defend itself, they will become stronger and more powerful. Then one of our soldiers can face 100 of the enemy's, and, God willing, our soldiers will have such power.

[Question] Mr Bani-Sadr, in this connection, how are you going to turn this support of the people into a practical form? The people's support cannot be limited to slogans. How will you change it and make it practical?

[Answer] First, there are two problems; one is that the people themselves--there is an opinion that I must clarify first--that is, if we create an apathetic attitude in the whole of society.

Let us imagine the situation where only small but determined groups are left facing each other, and the people become observers watching these groups clash with one another. After a period the winner will be the group which succeeds in gaining a place in the international and which has a position in the international power structure. [as heard] That is to say, it depends on the attitude of a group toward this or that superpower, and other powers. (?Then other opposing groups will be eliminated.)

Thus, the first plan of the enemy is to create apathy among the people. It is commonly said, for instance, that in Tehran people have adopted an apathetic attitude. What will happen if such an attitude spreads to other cities and villages? Because we did not go [words indistinct] make speeches anywhere in Tehran, they think that people in Tehran are apathetic. I do not think this is true; people have not become apathetic. A nation which has made a revolution knows that hardship and difficulties follow the revolution, and the nation knows that it must be patient. Well, if the people become apathetic, then the only option open to us is to chant slogans saying "people come do this and that." [as heard] No. Therefore one problem is people's [word indistinct] and public conscience which must tell them, when the time comes, that now they are needed on the scene to help the revolution continue its path and to stop the hatching of foreign and internal conspiracies; their presence is necessary now to preserve unity and reduce clashes. Briefly, the presence of the people on the scene will solve other problems.

The second problem concerns us and what we should do to employ this undiminishing power to save the people themselves--that is, the problem of mobilization. This mobilization, from the time when talks about it began until recently, was somewhat slow-moving and did not become operational as was expected. And we, according to the plan I myself wrote on the manifesto of an Islamic government, (?were thinking) of a free republic. A real Islamic republic must be left to the people (?to use it) to defend themselves.

Thus, mobilization--making popular the idea of the people defending themselves--is an important requirement of the era of the revolution. We must make this idea practical, and we have done so. We have approved several plans, which are gradually reaching fruition. And I have ordered that enough weapons be placed at the disposal of all our garrisons and other paces where our armed forces are stationed so at times of danger the volunteers and the people can be given arms to defend themselves. [Word indistinct] in my opinion as long as the people themselves see that they must support us and do not listen to those who speak nonsense, and as long as they heed the leadership, which needs their support, and as long as we rely upon the armed forces of the people and their readiness, then these conspiracies cannot harm Iran.

However, a danger is a danger, and it will come eventually. They may hatch plots, attack us and create martyrs. It is obvious that in our world, they will not allow a country to remain independent so easily. Our basic (?duty) is to accept the price which we have to pay for our independence. And we must be prepared to pay this price. I hope that our people are ready to pay the price. Thus, we shall act in accordance with these two (?assumptions).

My recommendation to all is to consider the problem of mobilization as a national duty and not to consider it as a means of apportioning power. (?I want the people) to allow this mobilization to become a revolutionary movement. The readiness must come from the heart of the people. They must want to defend themselves and their own existence, because this is a kind of defense which can guarantee our victory against the enemy and its plots and guard our independence, God willing.

[Question] Thank you very much. You commented on the army earlier on. I would like you to talk more on this issue because with the difficulties facing us in the western region and border areas, the army, gendarmerie andthe guards corps play a very important and vital role. I would like to ask you, if possible, to express your opinion on the army and briefly to describe the position of our armed forces as regards discipline, fitness for war, ideological problems and other problems which an Islamic army must be (?aware of).

[Answer] If we are given the opportunity to alter what we intend altering, then many things must change. The army, or any other armed force, is an organization which when organized as it used to be in our society, becomes the backbone of the ruling power. Sooner or later this power will establish its sovereignty, and every power requires a prop. Do not ask why I did not refer to it as (?my own prop). It is in the nature of a prop. Every self-interested despotic power requires a prop like that of a dominant power like America or Russia, which is different from that required by a country which is being dominated. The prop of the latter (?comes from) its armed power, meaning the support it gives the government [word indistinct]. Thus, inevitably it is forced to (?join) the line of being dependent.

If the issue of national mobilization is implemented, then the army we want will be an army for training and striking blows when an enemy attacks from outside the country. Inside the country it will become a continuous training system to prepare society to defend itself. In that case, it can no longer be considered the backbone of a despotic government. We must prepare our army and the armed forces for that great goal. Therefore, we must alter its (?structure). We must change the internal and external relations of the army and the armed forces so that they play the role in our society which we have described.

In any other (?ground) I hold the same view; there are two ways of considering this fact. For instance, imagine that you have a sore. Naturally, you must treat and dry it. But there has been something wrong inside your body which has resulted in a sore on the surface. In (?principle), treatment is wrong; some (?part) inside the body is diseased and not functioning properly and has resulted in the sore. That is what needs changing. There is no need to put cream on the sore; applying cream or operating on the sore will not cure it. Usually (?similar problems) are faced in most revolutions, and superficial treatment replaces the basic treatment, while in fact both treatments should be carried out simultaneously. I am (?aware) that we must change the army from inside and we are busy doing so. And we must also alter the exterior part of the army, too. To do this it is necessary to free the army from being dependent, dependent as regards tactics and strategy--as regards whether the army possesses culture, military training, weapons, finance and organization. We must eliminate all such dependence. (?This is one interpretation). Internally, we must also change its relations and make them Islamic and make the army into a university. I have said this many times before, and now we must put it into practice. I hope that, in view of the dangers which exist, we can act. If there were no danger then we could do this immediately. But everybody agrees that we cannot introduce changes to the forces which are not at the (?front) and in the trenches, we cannot tell them to abandon previous relations and enforce new ones. [word indistinct] gradually, and in my view more than a little time, a long time is required.

But we must go through with our plans if we intend not to boast that we destroyed a power and we ourselves became a greater power. No, we should be able to say that we destroyed a despotic government and made a true revolution in Iran after years and years of lawlessness, meaning we implemented the law of Islam. If we plan to do so, then we must go through with these basic alterations. The same is true for the police, gendarmerie, the guards corps and the committees, considering that [word indistinct] for them other problems are involved different from those of the army. We must deal with those problems so to be able to reach our goal.

But, at present our main problem is to create coordination, because, as you are aware, the army, the gendarmerie and the police are organizations which existed before the revolution, while the corps and the committees belong to the period after the revolution. Naturally, these are called the revolutionary foundations; meaning they are not natural, but are called revolutionary foundations. And the others are called the foundations of the satanic era. To bring coordination between these two groups of foundations is not an easy matter, because a wall of suspicion exists in the feelings of the new foundations toward the old foundations. The old foundations had certain structures, relations and organizations which are not accepted by the new ones.

Creation of coordination between these two foundations is not, of course, our aim. How can we join two articles which do not join? Therefore, we must introduce some changes in the old one to bring it more in line with the new one. This is the nub of the issue.

Unfortunately, some groups engage in harmful propaganda. Without paying any attention to the depth of our understanding and (?without permitting creation of) the basis required for the transition we want, they misinterpret this issue. For example, the same question was put to me yesterday in the corps. They said that I am opposing these new foundations. I said yes, we are against foundations, because when something becomes a foundation it can no longer move. You must be fluid. Not only you, yourselves, must remain an Islamic movement and go forward, but you must alter the old foundations and make them move, (?because) our society must accelerate and increase its speed daily to head for the kind of society to which we aspire. Thus, the problem is not what they thought--that we support one group, saying that you are not good and he is fine, or he is not good and you are fine--(?our reasons) is to prevent these from becoming foundations, from changing to a system in which the members have no aim but themselves.

[Question] My last question concerns the formation of the new government, and the present general political policies and Iran's situation. Would it be possible to elaborate on these topics?

[Answer] If I elaborate on these topics, there will be nothing new for me to say on 8 September. Because I have promised to elaborate on these topics on 8 September, I will elaborate on them then, and what I have to explain, I will explain.

Nevertheless, what I can say now is this: Some people cast their votes with joy and anxiety. They either still believe in what they voted for, and they will continue their support, or they no longer believe in what they voted for. This could be because I deviated from what I said and the program that I put forward [words indistinct], which means that I no longer enjoy their support. As the president, and in view of the country's circumstances, whenever I feel that I no longer enjoy people's support [words indistinct] (?I can no longer continue to serve in those circumstances) [words indistinct] If I have to act on a specific policy, then the people should also say that they will support it. If they have changed their minds with regard to the policies, they must say that they will no longer support them. The people's task is to make this decision. Therefore, they should say that they either believe in these policies, or do not. If they do, then they must give their support. [words indistinct] It is their duty.

Should I go now and ask them whether they support (?or do not support) me? It is up to them.

If the people see that we are acting in accordance with the imam's policy, then they should say that they support us. If they decide that we are not acting in this way, (?we) shall go. [passage indistinct]

As we want to observe our people's rights, honor and character, I have acted in this way and will continue to act so, and I hope people will bring to our notice any mistake we make, and give their blessing that Almighty God might guide us.

PROPOSED FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS TASKS OF FUTURE CABINET

LD060932 Tehran PARS in English 0838 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep (PARS)--Hoseyn Musavi, who is proposed for the post of minister of foreign affairs in the Cabinet of Prime Minister Raja'i yesterday said during a speech at the rituals at Tehran University campus that the first and the most immediate task of the future Cabinet would be to wipe out all established values which have long been imposed on the Iranian nation by the big powers. Musavi, who was talking to a group of thousands of Tehranis immediately before the main service of the Friday ritual (jom'a congregation), criticised--without naming--certain authorities in the present Cabinet who had recently said that the success of Raja'i Cabinet would depend on the releasing of the American hostages in Iran, and thereby flatly denied any possibility of his doing so in the future. He said a first step in eliminating the symptoms of the quasi-Western mode of thinking among the nation was to abandon once and for all "the practice of judging about ourselves on the basis of opinions and observations of the so-called Westerners." He said that a fundamental aftermath of the seizure of the former "den of spies" (former American Embassy in Tehran) had been the breaking of this "myth of the verity in the judgment of the Westerners on us."

Later, the imam jom'a (Friday prayer leader) of Tehran, Hojjat ol-Eslam in his sermon that the West had embarked on a series of wide-scale conspiracies for undermining the proposed Cabinet of Prime Minister Raja'i and called on the mass media in Iran to watch for Western conspiracies. He said: The Western governments were bearing a grudge against Raja'i's Cabinet because they had realised that the immediate concern of his Cabinet was the safeguarding of Islamic ideology within the framework of [word indistinct] fundamentalism and that this had upset them even beyond expectations.

Elsewhere throughout the country Friday rituals were held in the early afternoon yesterday during which the leading clerics delivered sermons touching on religious subjects as well as topics of the day.

QOTBZADEH VIEWS U.S. HOSTAGE ISSUE, FOREIGN RELATIONS

NC061332 Paris AFP in English 1253 GMT 6 Aug 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep (AFP)--In an exclusive interview with AFP correspondents here today, Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh discussed the problem of the American diplomats held hostage nearly 10 months and relations with the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

Mr. Qotbzadeh, who is expected to quit his post within the next 48 hours, cited "certain conditions," which, if fulfilled, should permit solution of the hostages issue.

The foreign minister said that Iranian "funds blocked by the United States" should be freed. Then, legal actions for damages and interest filed by certain persons or American companies, seeking to profit from the situation but which are against the interests of the hostages, should be abandoned."

Mr Qotbzadeh also said that the United States should renounce all actions against Iran before the International Court of Justice at The Hague or the court should declare itself incompetent.

In addition, the foreign minister called for "guarantees of a fair judgment on the property of the late shah, his family and other persons who have stolen extremely large sums."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that the imperial family's holdings should be entirely restored to Iran. Only a "fair and honest judgment" need be guaranteed in cases involving other exiled Iranians, he added.

A further condition posed by Mr. Qotbzadeh was the "lifting of the economic blockade, especially on spare parts for equipment purchased by Iran from the United States."

If all these preliminary conditions are met," he said, "discussions could begin on an honest and honorable guarantee of U.S. nonintervention, whether direct or indirect, in our affairs, and also in a recognition by the United States of its previous interventions in Iran."

Asked if he could say when the hostages might be freed, Mr. Qotbzadeh said that "it was impossible to speak of timing but that it was important to establish a basis for the future."

The foreign minister said that the proposals were a "personal" initiative. But "after my discussions in parliament and elsewhere," he added, "I do not see that there are other conditions that could be formulated. But I cannot guarantee that parliament will not block a settlement."

Mr. Qotbzadeh also said that he had "information" proving that the "Reagan camp (Republican presidential candidate Ronald Reagan) was trying hard to block a solution of the (hostage) problem before the elections (in November)."

"In addition," he said, "the Soviet Union and its agents inside Iran, that is, the Tudeh (the Iranian communist party), are insisting that this problem not be solved. The most important agreements the USSR has ever concluded with the United States have been made with Republican administrations."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that "our relations with the Soviet Union are not very good. The objective of the USSR and its agents here is to profit from the situation, to penetrate everywhere. It must be made clear that we are confronting the United States on our own account and not for that of the Soviet Union. And the reverse is also true."

However, Mr. Qotbzadeh did not foresee a break soon in relations with the Soviet Union, although he expected a "reduction of those relations."

On relations with Britain, Mr. Qotbzadeh said that beyond "certain espionage activities, which our courts are going to judge, there was the matter of the detention of Iranian students in Britain.

"Each country has its laws which must be respected," he admitted, adding however that "if people are not acceptable, then they should be allowed to leave. But the inhuman treatment inflicted in the prison has created an extremely unfavorably attitude here toward the English."

As an example of such maltreatment, Mr. Qotbzadeh stated the case where "three prisoners (Iranian students), who asked for soup. The prison guards brought them urine. This was officially admitted by the English to our charge d'affaires.

"They said it was an isolated case. This is not true. They have done other similar things," he insisted. "This shows that these people are not truly civilized.

"They are barbarians. It is disgraceful and our public opinion knows it."

Asked what "measures" were envisaged by Tehran to apply pressure on the detention issue, Mr. Qotbzadeh replied:

"Since the English have already reduced to a minimum their (diplomatic) representation here, the only possible measure logically, would be to break relations. I do not know if this will be done but, if it must, it must." With respect to France, Mr. Qotbzadeh said that there still existed some of the "strong affection we had for her."

"We are not asking that France expel our (Iranian) opponents," he said. "We are only asking that it impose the same conditions on them that it applied to us (the current leaders of Iran, who lived in exile in France). We could not move. We could not receive the least aid. We only had the right to express our point of view from time to time."

The prime minister added that it was a question of "principle. We have no fears that the opposition in exile can successfully carry out a plot," he said.

"The danger is a communist dictatorship or a dictatorship of the right. The men of the former regime are wasting their time. They are ridiculous and certain of their initiatives are laughable."

Mr. Qotbzadeh added that he, "personally, was optimistic and I believe that there are always ways of improving relations between Iran and France."

Questioned about fighting on the Iraqi-Iranian frontier, Mr. Qotbzadeh blames both the United States and the Soviet Union.

"Alone, Iraq is nothing," he said, arguing that the major powers wanted to use Iraq to isolate Iran--"the United States, so that it can regain its influence in our country, and the USSR, so that it can force us to enter the Eastern camp."

AFP: QOTBZADEH TO SUE FORMER ENVOY OVER BRIBE ALLEGATION

NC061433 Paris AFP in English 1419 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep (AFP)--Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said here today that he had decided to sue former Ambassador to France Amir Alai and possibly the Paris daily newspaper LE MONDE for allegations that he had accepted a one-million-dollar bribe from the United States.

Several days after he was relieved of his post in Paris in July, Mr Alai was quoted by LE MONDE as saying that Mr Qotbzadeh had received a check as payment for efforts to free the 52 American diplomats who had been held hostage here for nearly 10 months.

"The check mentioned Mr Alai was drawn about last May," Mr Qotbzadeh told AFP here today. "It was issued on the account of an Iranian officer in the United States. But the account had been closed for nine years."

Mr Qotbzadeh said that the check bore the statement: "For the liberation of the hostages." Such an inscription, he noted, "is not usual." He added that the check was made out to a "Mr Qotbzadeh, whose first name is not given. It was sent in an envelope to the Iranian Embassy at Paris."

"I do not know why the embassy did not send it to me," Mr Qotbzadeh added, "or did not decide to inform me."

Mr Qotbzadeh said that the former ambassador had launched the affair after he had been dismissed from his post.

"However, I would love to have that check," the foreign minister said: "If it were valuable, I would cash it in the name of the Iranian Government."

Mr Qotbzadeh said that he saw the hand of communism behind the affair.

"It is important to note," he said, "that this person (Mr Alai) is represented by a well-known communist lawyer. I also see that the accusations against me are exploited daily by the Moscow press and especially in the Persian language by Radio Tashkent (in the south of the Soviet Union)."

The foreign minister said that he "greatly regretted" LE MONDE's publication of the article based on Mr Alai's statements. "My lawyers will decide whether there are grounds to sue the newspaper."

He added that his lawyers would soon send a response to the newspaper that would be based on "bank documents."

In an interview published earlier today by the Tehran TIMES, Mr Qotbzadeh reaffirmed his view that it was in Iran's interest to resolve the hostages issue as soon as possible. The issue helped the superpowers' efforts to isolate Iran, he said, "and they have unfortunately succeeded to a great extent."

COVERAGE OF 6-7 SEP BORDER CLASHES WITH IRAQ

Destruction of Iraqi Border Post

LD060340 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] According to PARS NEWS AGENCY, in connection with the clashes yesterday and last night between the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps on the one hand and the Ba'thist Army of Iraq on the other, a statement was issued by the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the west of the country. According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY this statement, which was issued at 2020 last night, confirms the report of destruction of the Kalat border post in Iraq by the fighting forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps stationed at Dehloran. The statement reads:

The Iraqi border post was completely destroyed and the aggressive Iraqi forces fled this position, leaving behind the bodies of their dead personnel.

The statement, while praising the bravery of the gendarmerie personnel, announced that the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran did not suffer any losses or damage.

A correspondent of the morning program of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, following a telephone conversation with the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country, reported that following the border clashes the past 2 days with Iraqi mercenaries, calm was restored in the regions of Dehloran, (Mowlan) and Qasr-e Shirin by this morning.

Water and electricity, which had been cut off in Qasr-e Shirin, has been restored, and basic commodities and necessities have also been supplied to the public.

7 Sep Clashes

LD081138 Tehran PARS in English 0807 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 8 Sep (PARS)--The Iraqi attack began with five helicopters at 3:30 p.m. yesterday violating Iranian airspace. The Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran counter-attacked, shooting down one Iraqi helicopter. An hour later, Iraqi planes attacked Nasrabad and Qasr-e Shirin while their artillery shelled the frontier areas. Simultaneously the cities of Mehran and Dehloran, in Ilam Province came under enemy fire but these attacks were promptly countered by the defenders of the Islamic Revolution. All these synchronised attacks indicate an extensive and pre-planned design against the Islamic Republic of Iran. In a statement issued by the joint headquarters of operations in the west at 7:40 p.m. yesterday, it was stressed that any time the imam or the supreme commander of the armed forces issue orders, the Iranian Armed Forces will occupy Iraqi territory with the support of the Muslims.

Following the attacks of the artillery of the Ba'thist forces of Iraq against residential areas of Iran, especially Qasr-e Shirin, yesterday afternoon, the Phantoms of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran and helicopters, along with the revolutionary guards corps, replied to the attacks making the Ba'thist assailants withdraw suffering heavy casualties and extensive damages, Gen. Fallahi announced.

He added, presently at 7 p.m. the military zones of Iraq in the border city of Kani Kon were under the fire of the Iranian artillery and in Mehran heavy causalties were inflicted upon the enemy due to the cross-fire. The forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran started their retaliatory fire from Baveysi, Tape Rasht and promptly put down near Qasr-e Shirin, from north to south of Nosud. The operations of the Iranian forces were totally successful in this region and Mehran. The clashes in Qasr-e Shirin still continue and casualties and damages were reported inflicted upon civilians including children and elderly people due to the attacks of the Iraqi forces.

The Iranian defenders, while receiving the air support of Iranian Phantoms and armed helicopters, chased the tanks and artillery of the enemies of the Islamic Revolution of Iran. According to PARS reporter, three Iranian Army helicopters which participated in yesterday afternoon's operations have attacked the positions of the Ba'thist forces of Iraq along the border strip and returned to their bases successfully. The participation of Cobra helicopters in the clashes arose the enthusiasm and joy of the Moslem and devoted people of Qasr-e Shirin.

They encouraged the pilots of Iranian helicopters by shouting "God is great." After the entry of the Iranian Phantoms and helicopters into the fray, the extent of the clashes was reduced and the enemies of the Islamic Revolution of Iran took a defensive position and were forced to flee leaving heavy casualties. Gen. Fallahi emphasised that the defenders of the Islamic Revolution of Iran were controlling the region thoroughly and have taken an aggressive position and have expanded the scope of clashes against the Iraqi garrisons. The deputy of the joint staff of the army called on the devout Moslem residents of the region to preserve their courage and coordinate their activities with the defenders of the Islamic Revolution of Iran without any anxieties. The people should know that these kinds of imposed clashes created by the infidels are the natural results of the Islamic Revolution on Iran. Gen. Fallahi added that heavy casualties were imposed on the Iraqi forces and the sentinels of the Islamic Revolution of Iran have given various reports about the traffic of Iraqi ambulances in order to carry out the injured and also about the flight of the soldiers of the enemy.

There is no precise report about the number of the martyrs of the Islamic Revolution.

Iranian Casualties

LD071026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] According to our correspondent, the public relations of the headquarters of operations in the west of the country announced that today once again the mercenary Ba'thist Army of Iraq attacked the border towns of Mehran and Dehloran, resulting in a severe clash which was still continuing when the news was communicated, that is, at 1345. So far four residents of Mehran have been martyred. There is no precise information available as to the casualties inflicted on the Iraqi forces.

WESTERN COMMAND OFFICE APPEALS TO IRAQI PEOPLE

GF061840 Abadan NIOC Radio in Arabic 1800 GMT 6 Sep 80

[From the "Today's Iraq Is an Erupting Volcano" program]

[Text] PARS NEWS AGENCY reports from Kermanshah that the public relations office of the joint operations command in western Iran has issued the following statement: In His exalted name. O proud Muslim Iranian people! We address you from the trenches of Islam at a time when the city of Qasr-e Shirin and its environs have been the targets of heavy fire from the mercenaries of the agent Ba'thists. Saddam Husayn, the agent of U.S. imperialism and its allies, is carrying out his vile duty at the orders of the U.S. intelligence service and the Mossad. His aim is to impose a blockade against the mighty Islamic Revolution within its borders to prevent the fall of reactionary regimes in the area, including the Ba'thist government, and defend the interests of his plundering masters. Saddam has resorted to savagely attacking Iran's borders just like murderers throughout history who attacked the homes of innocent citizens on the borders believing this to be their most important objective. Why? Because the Ba'thist mercenaries are incapable of facing the faithful forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Therefore, they have not shrunk from attacking the homes of innocent and civilian citizens.

O peoples of the world, beware! The governments that are trying through media campaigns and military mobilizations to impose their interests and strike at the noble revolution of the struggling Muslim Iranian people have formed an ill-fated alliance. We warn you and urge you to attack these states that are puppets of the superpowers.

O puppet and power-hungry Iraqi Government! Know that the struggling Muslim Iranian people are determined to strike at all aggressors against their homeland with all their strength and means. If you understand war why do you not face the armed forces? Why do you expel children and innocent women? Why do you destroy all these innocent peoples?

O Iraqi Army! Why do you allow U.S., Israeli and Egyptian experts to issue orders to you? Why do you not return to the ranks of your proud people? O Muslims of Iraq! Why do you not arise together to wipe out this shame? Why do you not put an end to Saddam's presence in your land, the land of martyrdom in Karbala'? Know that we are at (?the beginning) and that our people in their [words indistinct] and its soldiers, the soldiers of Islam, with their faith, weapons and their rallying around their fighting imam will all support you.

FOREIGN MINISTRY REQUESTS CLOSURE OF USSR CONSULATE IN RASHT

LD051736 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in a communique today requested that the Consulate-General of the Soviet Union in Esfahan remain open, and the Soviet Consultate in Rasht--which was to be upgraded to consulate-general--be closed, in view of the fact that the Iranian Consulate in Leningrad has been closed. The request was made in consideration of the (?excess) number of Soviet personnel and experts in the Esfahan area and the cooperation between the two countries in the iron and steel industry and on projects relating to the expansion of that industry.

In this communique, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republic of Iran asked the Soviet Embassy in Tehran to formally inform the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, within the next 48 hours, that the Soviet Consulate-General in Esfahan would be the only Soviet Consulate-General in operation in Iran and that the consulate in Rasht would be closed, and that the [word indistinct] transfers between Rasht and Esfahan [word indistinct] should be carried out, so that the (?Iranian) authorities could provide the necessary facilities.

EMBASSY MEMORANDUM CRITICIZES SOVIET MEDIA

LD071044 Tehran PARS in English 0821 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep (PARS)--The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow yesterday said in a memorandum to the Soviet Foreign Ministry that the attitude of the Soviet mass media towards Iranian Government personalities was injurious to the "good neighbourly relations between the two countries." The embassy said that the unfriendly stance of the media in the Soviet Union was not consistent with the (?official stance) of the Soviet Government towards the Iranian Government and that it appeared that the media in that country were stepping in the worn path of the Zionist and imperialist mass media. The following is the text of the memorandum:

"The mass media of the Soviet Union have lately assumed an unfriendly position against the Iranian foreign minister, as well as against the Islamic Revolution in Iran, and officials of the Iranian Government by publishing many nonsensical articles and accusations appearing in international Zionist-affiliated and infamous presses in the Arab countries.

This embassy is fully aware that in its official communiques and press releases the Government of the Soviet Union has always apparently represented itself as being friendly to the Islamic Revolution in Iran, and therefore, it seems necessary to note that the publishing of such trifling accusations against Iran would not be in the interest of developing and friendly ties and good neighbourly relations between the two countries. After all, the enemies of the Soviet Union every day publish much against the Soviet Government's officials and its policy, and even though the press in Iran are not controlled by the government, still they observe the principles of friendship and exercise caution in their treatment of such articles, as a rule refraining from reflecting such things.

The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran hopes that for the purpose of preventing the possibility of harming the neighbourly relations between the two countries, the Soviet press will in the future refrain from publishing such accusations since such accusations are patently transparent to everyone and whose publication is thus futile.